MR. INGERSOLL'S NEW WORK The new book of Charles J. Ingersoll, esq., of illudelphis, on the late war, will appear from the bted to those gentlemen for the sheets of this -looked-for book, and are thus enabled to make extracts from its interesting pages. Mr. In-oll, the author of this volume, is well known to must be unnatural, who, with nothing but English blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great Britain. But the blood in his veins, reviles Great britain proved the wat influences of that might ynation among her former colonies.

"It is impossible not to admire her particular to do justice to her glory. "Yet he would be an unfaithul annalist and an unworthy American, who, in an account of the venigence here greated to do justice to her glory. "Yet he would be an unfaithul annalist and an unworthy American, who, in an accou American people as an accomplished and learn-man, and a sound and influential statesman.

his early days, as a member of the reform convention, and as a member of Congress, he has not studied speeches last session, in favor of annexation, and the confidence of his constituents.

Mr. Ingersoll's manly, and sagacious, and well-studied speeches last session, in favor of annexation and Oregon, it will be seen, from the view he admiration, and the confidence of his constituents.

ablished facts; and it talks of those which are nown in a singularly pleasing manner. Of islation during that memorable period, Mr. il speaks from what he knew; for he was testined to make a sensation in all our literary and of herself.

oblitical circles. It abounds in new and never-bee-published facts; and it talks of those which are

political circles. It abounds in now and anweal-beforespublished faces and it alks as flower which are
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was for maritime and personal independence, also mainly effected.

"Still, however, a contest for commerce, manufactures, and territories continues; national rivalry and antagonism, fomented by the preas, inseparable from the intimacy of national relations, which may produce another war.

"Should it be so, the United States will never be the aggressor. Innumerable sympathies bind us to Great Britain with reverential attachments. He must be unnatural, who, with nothing but English blood in his veins, revies Great Britain. But the greatest of American regenerations is to become per-

dmiration, and the confidence of his constituents.

The work on the late war, about to be published abiding consciousness that he was right, than upon by Messrs. Len & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, is the conviction that the country was able to take care

The responsable problems of the problems of th

a prominent Roman face, intense a his politics, haling deather, not esterning the ship and testing and the services of the control of the services of the control of the co

viduals, when inclined to borrow, get the loan wherever they can. It was a much more serious objection to this loan of ours, that it was a resort, it not ruinous, at least dangerous, to that wasteful system of finance which paper money, bank credits, and devolution of payment on posterity engrafied on the stock of substantial revenue. It was also remarked, that while Frenchmen and Germans supplied our war funds, their administration was confided through the war to Mr. Gallatin, a Swiss, Mr. Campbell, a Scotchman, and Mr. Dallas, an Eas-

THE UNION

CITY OF WASHINGTON. THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 18, 1845.

THE TARIFF.

ose of the taxing power, not less than the gen- does, for serious apprehensions—er distinguished as it is by a variety of soils, climates, and interests in an extensive empire—and by a federal government which is limited in its powers by the very specifications of the constitution.

such an inventive genius-none who can produce la- (Com. Parker.) But the Brandywine has re of the cotton and woollen fabrics, which more tha compensates for the low wages of labor and the low interest of capital in Europe. A considerable portion of our population is destined, from the nature of their position and the peculiarity of their circumstances, to or not; and the great fault of the high protection which they receive from the tariff of 1842, is, that t is calculated to exclude many foreign goods which he consumer can obtain, and thus it taxes the farmer, and merchant, and mechanic—indeed, all classes of the community—for the benefit of the manufac turing interest. Hence the enormous profits which the rich manufacturing capitalist is reaping, and the extravagant dividends which the large associated and incorporated companies are receiving. They are dividing from fifteen to thirty per cent., and in ome cases more; whilst the farmers are scarcely making more than four per cent. upon their farms

ariff should be reduced to the revenue Let there be as ample a reduction as possible Were the blessings as well as the burdens of the government equalized, there would be no caus for complaint. The people would be satisfied There would be no dissensions among the differen sections of our extensive country. Capitalists would know what they are to count upon from invest ments; for the tariff would be permanent, and this constant struggle for reduction would at once be

With these impressions, we have read, with gree pleasure, the following remarks in the "Somerse (N. J.) Messenger" of the 16th inst., upon the ecretary's "circular," though we might, perhaps

modify one or two of its expressions. "The takir cincular.—The whig papers, it sees, when alluding to the tariff, treat their readers as if

the duties which national hospitality imposes on ose who receive it, this act of an armed Eur force, done while lying in the harbor of a friendly power, seems to us almost without a parallel.

But, in another light, it challenges yet more seri

ous attention. It is on its face an attempt by France and England to set matters right between We seize this opportunity of assuring our political independent powers on this comment by the state of the st ere cannot at arm's length from the other side of the water, be too many able and sagacious champions em-ployed in the cause. We beg the New York Courier "allied powers," it seems, are beginning to put it and its correspondents, and its affiliated presses, not to mistake some isolated scraps from the proceedings ments of this character—armed interferences by European powers in the affairs of this continer of public meetings, or from the essays of our corres-pondents, for our own deliberate opinions. We are not the enemies of American manufactures, as the N.
Y. Tribune boldly and unblushingly affirms; but we are the opponents of a protected and pampered manufacturing system. We go for revenue, for review, in tones which admit neither of doubt nor enue's sake. If such a ratio should furnish "incident-al" (or, as Mr. Sevier called it, "accidental") protec-alike of efficiency and of prudence. We know tion, which it will inevitably contribute, no reason-able man can make any reasonable objection to it. But, to make a discrimination in the duties for the sake of protection, instead of the legitimate this continent is deeply compromised in the principurpose of raising the necessary revenue, is to ple which it involves. Every instance like this of mistake, as we honestly think, the great pureral principles of our free institutions-establish- preciation of the policy and the principles which ed as they are in a new country, blessed as it is srenow predominant in our national councils. While with immense quantities of rich and vacant lands, these continue to prevail, no European aggression whether coming in the shape of dictation or of arm

[Some reference is made in the above article We repeat it, that we are not the enemies of manufactures. There is no people in the world who have more enterprise than our countrymen—none who have better materials to manufacture, and cheaper had some thought at one time of returning to the provisions to support the laborer—none who have United States from that port, in the Brandywine, had some thought at one time of returning to the por-saving machines of most productive power. Our to the United States without him; and it is supcarding and spinning machines, and our looms, are posed he has gone on upon his mission to China in already more perfect than those of England or of the Columbus. Just as we are preparing this article Germany. This is an advantage in many species for the press, we have received the official papers, of the cotton and woollen fabrics, which more than which appear under the head of "Navy Department."]

> THE MISSOURI REPORTER AND THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. men are better known to the public

Cave Johnson, esq., the Postmaster General. His fidelity and uprightness, as a servant of the people, are proverbial—and all who have done business with him in his new office, speak, we understand, in high terms of his urbanity and kindness. Nevertheless he must pay the tax which his impassioned and any slur upon Dr. Archer by "refusing to publish excited censors have the power of levying. The excited censors have the power of levying. The 'Missouri Reporter' has opened upon him a vio- lent personal attack, for not expediting the mail from Cincinnati to Louisville; and yet the same article of the whole transaction; and therefore beg less, states the fact, that the Postmaster General has effected this expedition to its fullest extent. But he is denounced for not bringing it about sooner; notwithstanding that he has accomplished, within the short period during which he has been in office, what entirely baffled the able efforts of his predecessor for more than a year. Is it for the purpose of exciting a local prejudice, that the Reporter alleges that our Tennessee Postmaster General is too much wedded to the interests of the East-too much occupied in giving double daily mails to eastern cities, to give any stention to the wants of the West? Improbable as this assertion is on its face, the author of it himself. before closing his article, brands it with the mark of falsehood, by stating the fact that the Postmester General, in renewing the mail contracts in the East, has made large reductions in his expenditures, and effected a heavy saving to the department. This well-known fact he was obliged to refer to, to show that Mr. Johnson had the means, notwithstanding the restriction imposed upon him by the appropriation act, to a sum not exceeding the present expenses, o meet the cost of further expenditures. But he had not the knowledge, or the grace, to state that whatever means Mr. Johnson may create by his great first to apply it to the putting in operation of the new routes ordered by Congress at its last session. The law of the land, the will of the whole nation, is enections or individuals, however urgent or respectable they may be, or however anxious the Posmas gratify their wishes.

The delay at Cincinnati, (now happily removed,) which arose from the circumstance that the eastern nail which reached that city at 6 p. m., did not leave for Louisville till 10 o'clock the next morning, was a matter that arrested the attention of Mr. Johnson

and the problem and the proble

that it cannot be "avoided." Although we are in sosed to think it now probable that the war may over, yet still we must not be so certain of it as 10% arm, and to withdraw our troops. Will the "T to start up armed men? He should recollect that he from the vasty deep," when they would not com boundary of Texas is just as unfounded as his e

We have received a long comm ranch T. Archer, commenting upon and character of General Houston. It especial replies to a communication in the Alexand zette of the 12th, from General Charles F. Mere Houston, as Fresident of the republic of Texa, granting him the privilege of colonizing a large tract of country in Texas." We should be happy to oblige Dr. Archer by publishing his letter in the ing among the first and most active friends of Ten n vindicating her rights, and in establishing her Few persons are better than we are with the zeal and energy which he daplayed at an early period of her struggles, in access dishing the union of the two republics. But, notwithstanding these relations to Dr. Arche.

we are compelled to ask to be excused from publishing his communication. At a mome when every inch of the "Union" is in requisiti for other matters, it would not be right to its columns in a controversy which might be pro-tracted for an indefinite period, and, after all, might prove uninteresting to most of its readers. between Gen. Houston and Dr. Archer. We have taken no part in their quarrels. We have not de their controversy: we mean to take no part in i appeared favorable to Gen. Houston, other arti ave appeared, of which his friends have comple ed. The very last article which came out

'Union" in relation to him, was drawn forth, suffered no attacks to be made upon Dr. Archer, as far as we could be aware, or as far as we have be cer, meant to insinuate that we intended his former letter, they have undertaker most respectfully, to decline any publication of the

WESTWARD, HO !- BOUND FOR OREGON. We are indebted to Colonel Laughlin, of the city, for the following interesting letter from a cozen of the East, now wending his way to the We It shows the strength and the tone of the exped ion. It shows another thing, -it develops a in the American character, which binds other. This is the age and the country of advent The spirit of enterprise, which formerly sent hardy pioneer of the West into the distant recesses beyond the mountains, and then into the valley of the Mississippi—which tempted Daniel Boose a penetrate the forests of Kentucky—is not ye extinct. It is now prompting many hundreds as thousands to cross the Rocky mountains, todases the Columbia, and some of them even to wander a far as the shores of the Pacific; but it is delighted to find, from the following artless lines, and in the or their own dear country-the United States which are never likely to slumber in their bosom The chain lengthens as they wander; but it binds them still to their own native land-

"Where'er they roam, whatever lands the Some persons have expressed a fear lest the ple of Oregon, in establishing a temporary government for their own convenience, might forget us, as ndulge the dream of setting up an independent risdiction for themselves. Read the following le and dismiss your doubts:

NEBRASKA TERRITORY, July 8, 1845. My DEAR SIR: I am now at the Upper Crossings of the North fork of the Platte river, about each nundred miles from the western boundary of Mis-